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INTERNATIONAL

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## New Ogaden Clashes

### ted MiG Fighters ive in Addis Ababa

Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Giant Soviet Antonov transport began flying MiG jet fighters here to reinforce Ethiopia's war with Somali forces, diplomatic sources reported. The Antonovs had landed the first crates of MiG fighters at Addis Ababa airport. They also said they had received reports of renewed ground fighting after a lull on the main at the Marda Pass gateway into Ethiopia's mountain heartland. Ethiopia's Marxist military rulers turned to the Soviet Union for help after they expelled a U.S. military assistance group in April.



UPI  
Ken Wischniewski

### Reveals Visits ideast

### e Linked to Negotiations

Jul Hotmann

Sept. 21 (NYT).—A Soviet federal government, which has been in the news for its role in the Ogaden war, is now being reported to have been moved up for the first time into reinforced Ethiopian lines on the eastern front at the Marda Pass.

Sources in Addis Ababa said they may be T-55 medium tanks captured five weeks ago, or they may be some of 100 or so Soviet-built tanks shipped as aid.

A shipment of new T-55s is reported to have arrived at Ethiopia's main remaining port of Assab with 28 truck-mounted "Stalin organ" multiple rocket launchers, like those used to great effect in the Angolan civil war.

Assembly Time  
Soviet technicians working day and night could assemble one MiG in as little as three days, although it would probably take several weeks to get many aircraft into combat, they added.

Ethiopia has not yet responded to a Somali proposal of cease-fire talks with Somali-backed guerrillas, but can only be expected to reject the offer, according to diplomatic observers in the Ethiopian capital.

Ethiopia, through its head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, this week again declared the Western Somalia Liberation Front "nonexistent and fictitious," and insists it is facing regular Somali forces in the war now raging in the disputed desert.

The military government says it will not give up an inch of territory, despite reverses in the Ogaden and in Eritrea in the north.

The diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said that, if Soviet technicians were there to supervise the work, some new Ethiopian MiGs could be assembled and in the air within a week.

The Somali republic, which also has Soviet arms, denies that it has sent regular forces into the fray with the Ethiopians.

But it makes no secret of supporting guerrillas who are ethnically Somali, who seek self-determination for the Ogaden region and claim to have taken it from Ethiopia in nine weeks of fighting.

#### New Fighting

The Ethiopian Air Force has been pounding Somali spearheads now bailed around Jijiga, just below the Marda Pass, which leads from the Ogaden into the highland center of Ethiopia. The sources in Addis Ababa said today that ground fighting had just broken out again there after a lull.

Addis Ababa sources said the Ethiopians had sent about 40 pilots and 60 mechanics to the Soviet Union for training on MiG-21 jets recently.

The Kremlin plans to send Ethiopia 48 of these planes, according to Beirut sources of the guerrilla Eritrean Liberation Front.

Soviet-built tanks are reported to have been moved up for the first time into reinforced Ethiopian lines on the eastern front at the Marda Pass.

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### Black Youth Said Killed by Police In Soweto Church

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A 15-year-old black youth was reported to have been shot to death today by police after they entered a church in the African township of Soweto.

The report said that the shooting occurred after police went into the church where a memorial service was being held for black activist Steve Biko, the honorary president of the Black People's Convention. Mr. Biko died in detention nine days ago.

A reporter from the black newspaper The World said that the youth, William Mladlambe, was shot in the head and died almost immediately and that a teen-aged girl, Violet Mladlambe, was taken to a hospital with a bullet wound.

"The police went into the church while the service was going on," the reporter said. "Some of the people were beaten and a cross was ripped off the wall."

"People started running out. They were running in all directions and then the police started shooting."

"William Mladlambe was shot in the head and he died in the yard of a house not far from the church," the reporter said.



United Press International.  
President Carter meets Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismael Fahmy at the White House.

### U.S. Deficit Has Widened

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The U.S. balance-of-payments deficit widened to \$4.6 billion in the second quarter from \$4.2 billion in the first quarter, the Commerce Department said today. An increase in the trade deficit to \$7.9 billion from \$7.1 billion was largely responsible for the widening. Story P. 9.

### Sadat Sends Letter

### Palestinian Peace Talks Role Discussed by Fahmy, Carter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Carter and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismael Fahmy today discussed the question of Palestinian representation at Middle East peace talks, but a White House spokesman refused to say that the meeting brought the Middle East nations closer to a Geneva peace conference.

### French Leftists Renew Talks To Resolve Platform Impasse

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The three leftist opposition parties which hope to take over the French government next year renewed their bargaining today on a joint platform and decided after nine hours of discussion to continue meeting tomorrow.

Communist leader Georges Marchais said, "The negotiation remains very difficult." There is a general, if not explicit, understanding, however, that the talks must be decisive and produce either an agreement or an open break within a few more days. The decision could change the future of France.

A break, which all three parties insist they want to avoid, would probably still leave them with an electoral alliance to support each other's candidates in runoffs against the parties of the government coalition, but without any firm commitment to form a coalition if they win the elections in March.

The two major groups are the Communists and the Socialists, but the Socialists have been put in a middle position by the minor Left Radical party. It joined the alliance after it was formed in 1972 and feels that it is already

pledged to take France a bit too far to the left.

The Communists issued a series of proposals last spring that would go much further to the left than the original pact they signed with the Socialists.

The most visible issue now are the extent and manner of nationalizations proposed and the defense policy. After an initial effort to reach a new agreement broke down last week, the Communists cut their demands by nearly half, leaving 72 firms to be nationalized, including the steel industry but excluding the private automobile and petroleum firms which they had been insisting on previously.

Their leaders then argued that they had made a drastic concession by dropping part of their demands and that it was up to their partners to meet them halfway.

After intensive meetings among its own leadership earlier this week, the Socialists decided to budge somewhat, adding about 100 subsidiaries to the list of nine major industrial groups—plus all private banking—scheduled to be nationalized. The Communists, however, have already rejected this as unacceptable.

### Vietnam Enters UN Smoothly Amid Cambodia-Dues Row

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21 (WP).—The 32d UN General Assembly opened yesterday with the election of Vietnam to full membership.

What might have been an occasion full of the symbols of healing and rapprochement was marked, however, by one more of the confrontations that likely will dominate the three-month session.

The opening ceremonies were delayed for two hours by a dispute over the voting rights of the Cambodian delegation. The dispute ended with a temporary agreement that no voting would take place for an indefinite period while negotiations continue.

As a result, the Assembly elected Yugoslav deputy Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov as its president by acclamation, without voting, and accepted Djibouti and Vietnam as its 149th and 148th members under the same procedure.

The dispute arose when Cambodia refused to pay its UN dues for two years—a total of \$36,984—on the ground that this was a debt of the previous regime of Lon Nol.

Previous Dispute  
Under the UN Charter, any nation in arrears for two years is ineligible to vote. This principle, applied to the Soviet Union in 1946 for nonpayment of peace-keeping assessments, caused the Assembly to go through an en-



Associated Press.  
Sri Lanka Foreign Minister H. S. Hamced, representing outgoing UN General Assembly president Hamilton Amerasinghe, hands gavel to president Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia.

tire year without voting until the United States agreed to drop the issue.

Since then, other nations failing to produce the necessary funds

have voluntarily refrained from voting until they paid up. But the Cambodians refused to accept this practice.

The Assembly is likely to get

### By Administration Sources Lance Is Said to Quit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Best Lance, President Carter's close adviser and budget director, is writing a resignation statement to be issued soon, administration sources said today. Mr. Lance, under fire for his personal financial and banking affairs before becoming budget director, will make his resignation statement public before Mr. Carter's rescheduled news conference later today, the sources said.

"Best has been putting his own thoughts down, and a statement will be forthcoming shortly before the news conference," one source said. Mr. Lance, confronted by new charges that conflict with his sworn testimony before a Senate

committee, met twice with Mr. Carter earlier today, then went to his office to begin writing his resignation statement, the sources said. An informant said Mr. Carter had delayed his news conference for two hours so Mr. Lance could meet with his attorney, Clark Clifford, to work on the resignation statement.

After Mr. Lance informed the President at an early afternoon meeting that he would quit his post, it was learned that Mr. Clifford was not immediately available. The informant said the news conference was delayed so Mr. Lance would have time to locate Mr. Clifford, who was his counsel at last week's televised Senate hearings.

### Beirut Claims Israel Moves Soldiers, Armor Into South

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (AP).—Lebanon charged today that Israel moved troops and armor across the border to aid Christian rightists in battles with Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

It was the first time that the government of Christian President Elias Sarkis has openly accused the Israelis of a military operation across the border. The state-controlled Beirut radio said that armored Israeli units went 500 meters into Lebanon and set up three bridgeheads on the heights of the southeastern Lebanese village of Kfar Kela.

The broadcast did not specify the size of the intruding units, but it said that Israel was deploying troops and armor along the border.

Hilltop Positions Reported  
Villagers fleeing from embattled areas on the foothills of Mount Hermon reported seeing Israeli troops taking hilltop artillery positions around Kfar Kela.

Villagers reported that Israeli tanks and artillery opened fire from Kfar Kela on the town of Khiam, a guerrilla stronghold three kilometers from Israel.

Israel has denied intervention across the border despite its admission of support for the Christian clans in their drive to establish a guerrilla-free belt along the 60-mile frontier with Lebanon. However, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's offer of a cease-fire in the south was taken by many Arab governments as an admission of active Israeli military involvement.

Mr. Begin made the offer yesterday, shortly after warning Syria to stay out of the southern conflict. Syria provides the bulk of the 30,000-man Arab League peacekeeping force, which halted a 19-month civil war in the rest of Lebanon last November.

The government of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad termed Mr. Begin's warning "arrogant" and said his cease-fire offer "left no doubt about Israel's direct intervention in the fighting."

"Syria is not frightened by Israeli saber rattling," said the semi-official Damascus newspaper Tehrir. "The nation has taken all precautions to cope with any eventuality."

Reporters close to the fighting said they saw no evidence of Syrian intervention or preparations to move south across the Litani River.

The southernmost positions of Syrian peace keepers are about 19 kilometers north of the river, which runs roughly 18 kilometers parallel to Israel's northern flank.

Israel is generally believed to consider Litani as the "red line" and frequently has warned that it would tolerate no Syrian or other Arab military presence beyond it.

Local authorities in Sidon, the provincial capital of the south, reported that several Israeli howitzer shells fell close to Syrian positions in the overnight bombardment of guerrilla positions.

Guerrilla and rightist spokesmen in Beirut claimed victories in overnight raids against each other's hilltop positions.

Both claimed attacks and counterattacks left "scores of

casualties" on the hills near Khiam and the adjacent Christian town of Marjayoun.

A guerrilla communiqué said a combined Israeli and Christian force attempted to break through guerrilla defenses in Khiam but was driven back after an hour of combat at dawn.

Rockets Hit Israeli Town

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (AP).—Israeli gunners fired into southern Lebanon today after rockets fired from north of the border landed near the Israeli town of Safed, injuring two civilians, the military command announced.

An announcement said that "several" Katyusha rockets fell near Safed, about 15 kilometers from the border, and "Israeli forces returned the fire."

### High Costs Cited

### U.K. Parliament Report Says Concorde Production Doomed

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The Concorde supersonic airliner seems doomed to go out of production in the middle of next year, according to an influential British parliamentary committee.

In a report released today, it said that there appeared to be "no practical possibility of production beyond 16 aircraft being authorized."

A spokesman for the British Aircraft Corp., which is building the last of the \$21-million (\$98.7-million) planes, said that it would be completed by the middle of next year. Another one, still being built in France, is to be completed early next year. Each country has so far built seven of the planes.

The report by the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons said that the British government could lose at least \$200 million on the plane's production costs, as well as \$560 million in development costs.

The figure would be much higher if the five remaining unsold Concorde did not bring the same price as those sold to British Airways and Air France, the report added.

A BAC spokesman said that negotiations were continuing on the possible sale or leasing of the remaining five aircraft, especially in the Far East.

Iranair and the Chinese civil airline each had an option on two Concorde. The Iranian decision could depend on whether the Concorde is allowed to use New York's Kennedy International Airport.

Aviation industry sources said that Singapore Airlines was among the companies which might be ready to lease the Concorde.

#### \$21-Million Cost

At present, British Airways has five of the planes and Air France four, for which they paid about \$21 million each, about \$20 million less than the production cost. Two of the 16 are prototypes.

The Public Accounts Committee said that "current manufacturing costs exceed the escalated price to British Airways by so large an amount that, even with a substantial new order, considerable losses would result if the rundown of production were reversed."

The cost of the controversial project with France has risen steadily since the two countries agreed to build the airliner 15 years ago.

The estimated cost of the project then was \$170 million, but by mid-1973 it had risen to more than \$2 billion.

The report said that the Department of Industry considered that changes in the economics of civil aviation early in the 1970s, especially the rise in fuel prices, had "a disastrous effect on the project's commercial prospects."

### Portugal Clash Hurts 16 at Farm

LISBON, Sept. 21 (AP).—At least 16 persons were injured yesterday in a clash between farm workers and police supervising the taking of land from a Communist-backed collective farm near Evora, 150 kilometers from Lisbon, it was reported today.

Police said that the violence began when demonstrators from the "6 August" collective at Arraiolos in the Alentejo wheatbelt met to protest the handing over of land to non-Communist cooperative workers.

About 100 paramilitary guards backed by helicopters and armored cars charged the protesters, who, they said, were armed with clubs and chain saws. Ten demonstrators and six policemen were reported injured.

### North Korea Accuses U.S. of Aerial Spying

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (UPI).—North Korea yesterday accused the United States of engaging in "espionage and hostility" by sending a reconnaissance plane into North Korean airspace.

ECNA, the country's news agency, said the plane, an SR-71, twice flew into airspace over the coast in the area of Musudan, in Hamgyong Province.

### Visit Moscow

Sept. 21 (Reuters).—German Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt will visit the Soviet Union from Oct. 21 to 26. It was announced here today.







## Ex-Experimenter Tells Prober

## CIA's LSD Spray Was Big Fizzle

Bill Richards  
INGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—He began—as the story in Capitol Hill yesterday assigned for a agents to fly to San round up recruits from then spray the merrily a newly developed and in a safe house

experiment was not to go down in the annals of triumph, a acknowledgment to a safe panel. The opening two days of to the CIA's mind-

control experiments, known as Project MK-Ultra. The problem, explained David Rhodes, who was one of the MK-Ultra operatives, was that it was summer and the safe house had no air-conditioning. The agents were afraid the LSD would drift out an open window if they sprayed it at the party.

Nature's Triumph  
"The weather defeated us," said Mr. Rhodes. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Human Resources Subcommittee on Health, prodded the reluctant former agent for more details. "Well, did you ever get sent back to San Francisco?" Sen. Kennedy asked. "Once more," admitted Mr. Rhodes. "We were sent back to

attend the first National Lesbian Conference."

It was, he said, all part of the effort by the CIA through the 1950s and 1960s to understand and influence patterns of human behavior. Mr. Rhodes, who is retired, said he now is "a consultant on everything from management affairs to parapsychology."

The description of the agency's MK-Ultra efforts that emerged at yesterday's hearing was more like a portrayal of bumbling amateurs than anything out of James Bond.

Philip Goldman, another former MK-Ultra agent, said he was assigned by the CIA to develop devices for political harassment abroad. Once he told the committee, would propel vials filled with tear gas up to 100 yards. The device was ordered, said Mr. Goldman, after an agent tried tossing one of the vials out of his hotel window into a foreign political rally. The vial bounced off a wall and broke open, filling the hotel room with gas, he said.

## Other Gadgets

In addition to the family LSD bug-bomb, Mr. Goldman said he made "billy clubs" that shot tear gas, drug-laced swizzle sticks that melted away in drinks and a hypodermic needle that shot drugs into corked wine bottles.

Most of the devices, he said, were turned over for field testing to George White, a federal narcotics agent who went by the name of Morgan Hall and operated a San Francisco safe house for both the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the CIA.

Mr. Goldman said he presumed that Mr. White, who has since died, tested the devices in San Francisco bars.

The CIA was criticized yesterday by Dr. Charles Geschickter, the former Georgetown University professor whose private medical research fund served as a front for \$2.2 million in CIA-funded covert research over a 12-year span.

Dr. Geschickter said that documents released recently by the CIA on its research funding were not accurate. In some cases, he said, the agency overstated its role in research projects and the CIA said it had paid bills for services that he knew were not performed. He said he did not know where such money actually went.



GET THOSE SKIS WAXED—Early and disconcertingly unseasonable snow blanketed Zermatt Monday as a hotel carriage makes its way through the village streets.

## On Ailing Jehovah's Witnesses in U.S.

## Heart Surgery Without Transfusion Reported

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).

Heart operations generally require blood transfusions but it has now been demonstrated that they can be done successfully without them, according to a report published yesterday of 542 operations on Jehovah's Witnesses at a hospital in Houston.

Such surgery involves a greater, but still acceptable, risk of death for those who object to transfusions on religious grounds, said the surgeons who performed the operations at the Texas Heart Institute of St. Luke's Episcopal and Texas Children's Hospitals in Houston.

Also, the experience has led surgeons at the heart institute to reduce substantially the amount of blood given to all heart surgery patients, one of the surgeons said.

The 542 operations were performed over the last 20 years and the ages of the patients ranged from 1 to 89, according to the report by Dr. David Ott and Dr. Denton Cooley in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

## 51 Deaths

Of the 542 patients, 51 died. Anemia or low blood counts, before or after surgery contributed to the deaths of 12 patients. Loss of blood was the direct cause of three deaths.

The death rates varied according to the type of heart surgery. For some types, the rates were about double of those for patients

who accepted blood transfusions. For example, of the 362 patients who had open-heart surgery requiring temporary use of a heart-lung machine, 39, or 10.7 per cent, died. Dr. Ott said that the death rate was about 5 per cent for those who accepted transfusions. For coronary artery bypass operations, the death rate was 6.5 per cent for Jehovah's Witnesses, compared with a 3-per-

cent rate among others. The death rate was 14 per cent for those Jehovah's Witnesses having surgery on one or more heart valves. The death rate is less than 10 per cent for patients who accept transfusions.

As a general rule, cardiac surgeons will not operate unless the patient agrees to accept transfusions when the doctor believes they are indicated.

Dr. Cooley did virtually all 542 operations, Dr. Ott said. Although other heart surgeons have performed operations without transfusions, the Texas Heart Institute series is believed to be the largest. Dr. Ott said that "we don't claim that in operating on these patients without blood that we get as good a result as we could if we could use blood." They were done, he said, because "we believe that a patient should have a right to make his or her own decision, and that the physician has a moral responsibility to respect the wishes of the patient."

The doctors said that they were unaware of any claims made against a physician for failing to administer blood to a Jehovah's Witness patient.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

Kyprianou Better  
NICOSIA, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Spyros Kyprianou, who fell ill while working in his office yesterday, was "much better today," a government spokesman said.

## Informers From Leftist Party Were Paid \$1.6 Million by FBI

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The FBI paid \$1,683,000 to 301 informers over 16 years to report on the Socialist Workers' party, an organization the FBI investigated for 38 years without establishing wrongdoing, court records showed yesterday.

Disclosure of the payments provided a rare glimpse into the price the bureau pays for information, but it was not inclusive.

The investment covered only the 301 paid informants who were members of the Socialist Workers' party or its youth affiliate, the

Young Socialist Alliance, from 1960 to last year. Remuneration for 1,000 other persons who informed on the two groups but did not join was not included in the calculation.

The two affiliated groups say that they have a combined membership of about 2,500.

## Damage Suit

The information was disclosed in "discovery" proceedings related to the party's multimillion-dollar damage suit against the FBI and other government agencies.

Testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee last year showed that the FBI budgeted more than \$7 million for its domestic security information program in fiscal 1976. Committee spokesmen commented that the amount was more than twice that paid to informants on organized crime.

The FBI has not previously made public its criteria for individual informants—information it apparently provided only reluctantly in the civil damage suit in federal court in New York.

© Los Angeles Times.

## \$364.5-Million Bill For Cruise Work Moves in Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Senate Armed Services Committee approved yesterday a \$364.5-million supplemental U.S. military authorization bill, primarily to step up development of long-range Cruise missiles.

Expedited development of the Cruise missile, an unmanned warhead-carrying aircraft, was urged by President Carter when he announced on June 30 his decision to halt production of the new supercruise B-1 bomber.

The authorization bill would allow \$229.9 million for full-scale development of two versions of a long-range air-launched Cruise missile.

It also includes \$20 million recommended by the Pentagon this week to begin a prototype development program for an F-111 bomber with the range of the B-1 and the weapons-loading capacity of the current B-52 bomber.

Another \$76.7 million was approved for programs to improve the B-52, beginning to modify some of those aircraft for use as Cruise missile carriers and giving them better navigational systems.

Humphrey Returns To Public Activity  
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., made his first public appearance since leaving a hospital on Sept. 2 and warned in a speech to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention that he's "not about ready to have somebody cover me up."

It was an emotional coming-out for Sen. Humphrey. He underwent surgery last month and it was discovered that he has inoperable cancer of the pelvis. Doctors at that time refused to speculate on a life expectancy, saying "It could be months, it could be years."

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PARIS: 364, rue Saint-Honoré  
(Place Vendôme)  
GENEVA: 41 BON GENIE  
ZURICH: 41 GRIEDER'S  
ATHENS: 6 Panepistimiou Avenue  
Hotel Grande Bretagne  
and Athens Hilton  
MYKONOS, CORFU, RHODES

## Slump in Orders for Plants

## Business Is Bad in U.S. Reactor Industry

John Vinocur

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Manufacturers of nuclear reactors are in deep trouble. The market shows no recovery, and the industry is facing the disheartening prospect of a long-term slump in orders for plants.

is terrible. In the atomic power seemed energy source for the '70s of the century and spans ordered an 30 reactors a year to electricity generating after this bright peacetime, domestic or alien to almost north-

there were three or four plants. This year, been four, although some preliminary con-

two years, you are in this business disheartened Howard Winterson, chief at Combustion, one of the U.S. firms.

"Very Tough" get to show a profit," then everybody works dog, things are going very tough."

companies have turned away to coal from the fact that use nuclear in process in the reactor's steam needed be industry's power-

one for the change, chatters say, are regular stretch the delivery clear plants to more and thereby multi-

electricity as a result 4 recession and higher timing resistance by fragmented groups perceived as an unclear bias within the industry.

current slump, the facturers of nuclear Westinghouse Elec-

the General Electric tion Engineering and k & Wilson Co. are operate their nuclear sions through an in-

backlog, based on old estimated at about \$20 billion by in-

ves. The size of the

backing is described as deceptively large because of the possibility of cancellations and the lack of any new business.

Westinghouse and General Electric have not had new orders since 1975. Overseas sales, once a major hope for development, now seem threatened by administrative export controls and local anti-nuclear sentiment of an intensity so far unknown in the United States.

"The technical people are very disillusioned with the business and are beginning to look outside," Mr. Winterson said. "How could you blame an engineer for thinking, 'I've got a family

to support. Maybe I ought to go to aerospace.' There's nothing really optimistic to hold him back with. In a sense, it could mean dismantling a generation of advanced technology."

But there are many who do not despair about the industry's troubles.

The wasting illness that has attacked the business is seen by some environmentalists as a salutary development in blocking expansion of a technology they call unsafe and unreliable. It is also a kind of vindication for a small group of economists who have maintained that coal power is cheaper in the long term than nuclear fuel.

## House, Defying Carter, Votes Breeder Reactor Plant Fund

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In a severe blow to President Carter's campaign to curb the worldwide spread of nuclear weapons, the House voted yesterday to press ahead with construction of a plutonium-breeding nuclear power plant at Clinch River, Tenn.

Defying a veto threat, the House rejected, by a vote of 248 to 182, Mr. Carter's request that the long-controversial \$2.2-billion project be canceled as part of a U.S. effort to persuade Britain, Germany, France, Japan and other U.S. allies to curtail development of their own breeder technologies.

By an even bigger margin, 377 to 129, the House then turned down a Senate-passed compromise proposal to defer construction of the Clinch River plant for a year pending new feasibility studies. Instead, it approved \$150 million for next year, enough to allow both research and construction to begin.

That left the House in the position of endorsing a recommendation by its Science and Technology Committee that construction proceed immediately. Proponents argued that development of the Clinch River's new fuel-creating technology was vitally needed to help avert future energy shortages.

In the White House view, how-

ever, the plant's breeder reactor, in creating or "breeding" plutonium from uranium as it generates heat for electricity, could do far more than stretch the world's supply of natural uranium.

Besides being re-used as power plant fuel, plutonium can be converted readily to a nuclear explosive. Thus, worldwide development of plutonium breeder reactors could lead to the widespread availability of large quantities of this weapons-grade material.

A keynote of the administration's efforts to persuade other nations to curb breeder development has been a pledge that the United States likewise would limit its activities.

The House's action yesterday, coupled with the Senate's earlier refusal to kill the Clinch River project, thus may completely undermine diplomatic efforts that already had run into stiff resistance abroad.

Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger had warned that chances of a veto were "excellent" even if the final version of the bill contained the Senate's so-called compromise of deferring construction at Clinch River.

About \$400 million already has been spent for research and design on the project.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Panama Leader To Visit Israel Later This Month

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21.—Panamanian leader Maj. Gen. Omar Torrijos has accepted an invitation to visit Israel this month, Israeli officials said yesterday.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's invitation to Gen. Torrijos renewed invitations dating back to 1970, the Los Angeles Times reported. Few small countries are willing to respond to friendly overtures from Israel because of the threat of boycotts or sanctions by Arab oil countries.

Gen. Torrijos had been friendly to Israel earlier, but guided his country into the ranks of nonaligned nations in 1975 in a move to gain support for Panama's campaign for a new agreement with the United States on the Panama Canal.

Panama voted with the non-aligned bloc in the United Nations against Israel on most issues after 1975. "But," an Israeli official said, "in a significant exception, Panama voted against the November, 1975, UN resolution equating Zionism with racism."

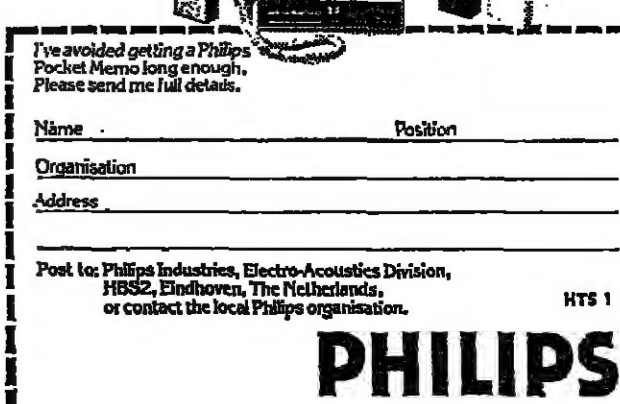
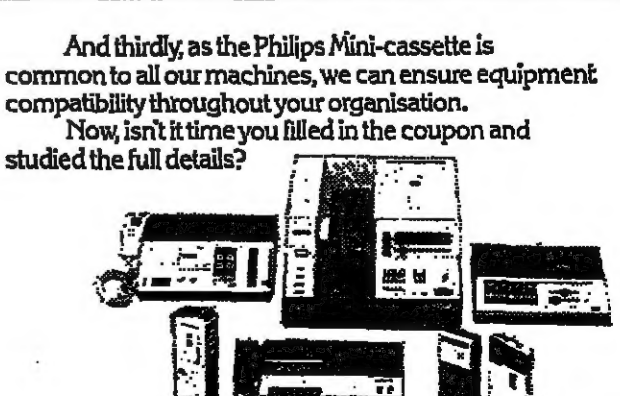
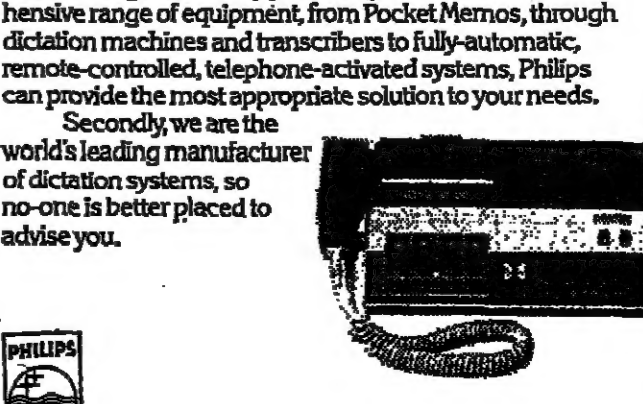
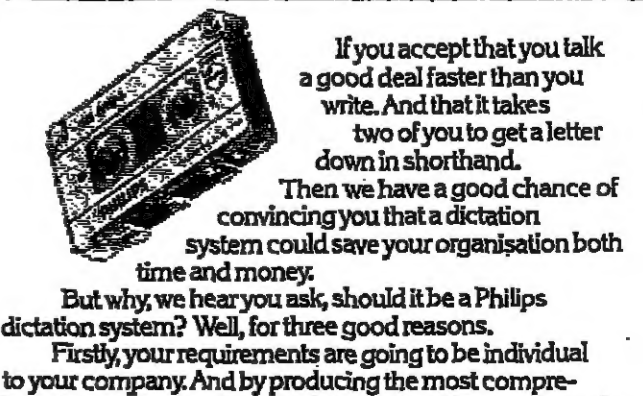
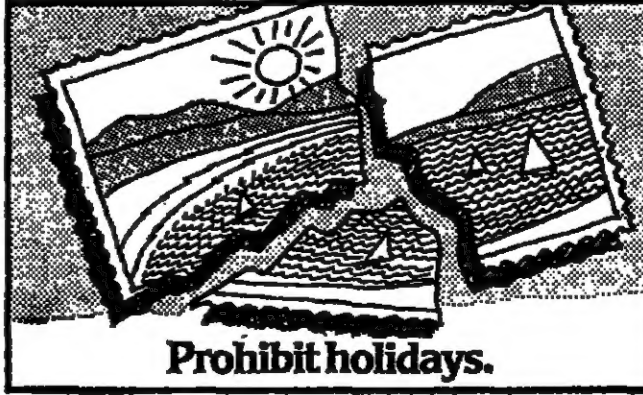
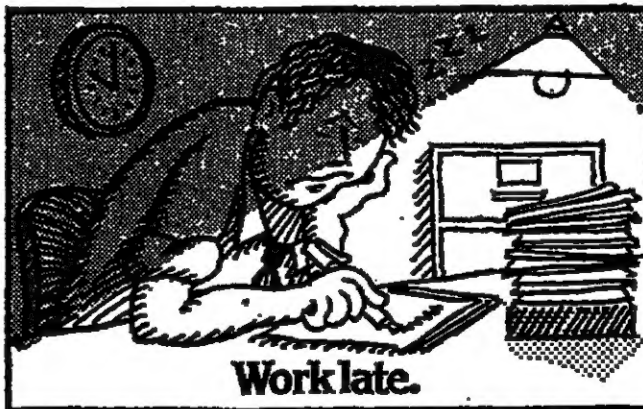
## China Reported To Plan Pay Hike

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—China's factory workers are to receive their first wage increases in 14 years, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported yesterday from the northeastern Chinese city of Liao.

The agency said that the wage increases would affect about 40 per cent of the nation's factory workers and would include pay hikes of 15 to 20 per cent.

It said that the increase will mainly benefit workers in the lowest job categories, but will also affect technicians, shop workers and teachers, Kyodo reported.

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PHILIPS



## Denouncing Unions, Suppression of Individualism

## Another British Intellectual Quits Labor Party

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 21 (WP).—Britain's ruling Labor party is beset with a nagging crisis in the slow but persistent departure of writers and thinkers who have given the party its intellectual tone.

The latest defector is Paul Johnson, former editor of the New Statesman, the nation's most influential Socialist journal. Unlike those who slipped away quietly, Mr. Johnson left with a scorching, 4,500-word blast that accuses Prime Minister James Callaghan of taking the country toward "Auschwitz and Gdansk."

Under their aegis, Labor aims to become "a collectivist party" dominated by "union bosses, few of whom have ever believed in liberty and democracy."

## John Wayne Backs

## Panama Canal Pacts

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP).—U.S. actor John Wayne will not join Ronald Reagan in his fight against ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. Instead he has agreed to support them.

There had been reports that Mr. Wayne would join the former California governor and others in opposing the pacts and that he would tape radio commercials against their ratification. But he said yesterday that he had agreed to support the treaties if what he understood about them is true.

"to crowd everyone into the giant firm" crushing individuals and the self-employed. This, said Mr. Johnson, strikes at "scientists and inventors, writers and musicians... the essential creators who keep civilization going."

The editor's exit is symptomatic of a growing disenchantment on Labor's right wing.

The death last winter of Anthony Crosland, the foreign minister, deprived those who regard themselves as non-Marxist social democrats of their most powerful intellectual voice. Mr. Crosland's book a generation ago, "The Future of Socialism," brought many like Mr. Johnson to the Labor party.

The right wing's political leader has been Roy Jenkins, distinguished biographer and holder of key ministries in several Labor cabinets. He has now virtually abandoned British politics, taking a high-paid post as president of the Common Market Commission.

Another of the same stripe is

Lord Chalfont, who was made a peer to serve in a Harold Wilson government the upper house in 1974. He has quit the party to write stern warnings against Communism at home and abroad, largely for his former paper, the Times of London.

Most recently, Brian Walden, a political scientist who has taught at Yale and Princeton as well as Oxford, gave up his back bench seat for Peter Jay's old job as commentator on a Sunday television show.

Even Mr. Jay, if he were not ambassador to Washington and Mr. Callaghan's son-in-law, might have been expected to follow the others. He provided them with ammunition, repeatedly insisting that trade unions, democracy and economic stability were incompatible.

Anti-Labor Articles  
Woodrow Wyatt, a former minister, has not torn up his party card although he now turns out anti-Labor articles.

The erosion could weaken the loose attachment of more obscure right-wing members of Parliament. The loss of six or eight could bring Mr. Callaghan down.

Almost all the disenchanted complain of what they see as the growing power of union leaders in the councils of the party and government. But Mr. Johnson observed, the Labor party was founded by the unions as their parliamentary voice.

The underlying cause of the resignations may lie in the muddled state of politics marked by untidy compromise with no clear distinction between the way rival parties behave in office. There are few noble crusades, clear programs, clear political causes to rally intellectuals here. Many are more comfortable as dispassionate critics rather than affirming positive loyalties.

Mr. Johnson says he detected the "first whiff of disaster" in 1968 when Mr. Wilson gave in to the urgings of Mr. Callaghan and the unions and abandoned a plan to inhibit union bargaining power.

## 3 Specific Complaints

Apart from that, Mr. Johnson cites two specific complaints. One is that Labor has acted to "legalize the closed shop... open the road to the corporate state" of "Mussolini... Hitler... Franco... Communist despotism."

Mr. Johnson's second specific quarrel is with Cabinet ministers who went "trooping to the Grange" to the village of Mr. Callaghan and the unions and abandoned a plan to inhibit union bargaining power.

Grange is a small North London film-developing firm that fired several score Asian workers who struck a year ago to gain union recognition. Pickets have several times clashed with police protecting nonstriking workers.

Mr. Johnson, 48, is an Oxford-educated, self-proclaimed moral absolutist. Whether a man of his uncompromising views could spend a lifetime in one political party is another question being raised here.

## Sweden Sends Plane To Ferry Angola Aid

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Sweden announced today that it is sending a military plane to Angola to ferry UN-supplied food and medicine to thousands of Zaire refugees in danger of starvation.

A defense spokesman said that the C-130 Hercules plane would be in Angola for six weeks, shuttling supplies from major cities into remote Zaire provinces, bordering the Shaba province in Zaire.



DON'T FORGET TO DUCK—Testing a boomerang during a visit to a sheep station near Canberra, Australia, is Ulanfu, a member of the presidium of China's National People's Congress. Looking on are other members of the Chinese delegation.

## Bonn Rejects Rome's Request for Kappler

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 21 (NYT).—West Germany today rejected Italy's request for extradition of former Lt. Col. Herbert Kappler, the Nazi war criminal who escaped from confinement in a military hospital in Rome on Aug. 15 and has found a refuge in his native country.

In a diplomatic note to Italy, the Bonn government referred to a provision in West Germany's 1949 Constitution establishing that "no German may be extradited to a foreign country."

However, the government asked in the note for cooperation by Italian authorities in a new inquiry into Kappler's past to determine whether fresh court proceedings should be begun against him here. In particular, Bonn requested evidence and records related to his activities in Italy during World War II.

Kappler, 70, had been serving a life-imprisonment sentence imposed by an Italian military court in 1948 for his part in the killing of 335 prisoners when he was Nazi police chief in Rome.

Massacre in Caves  
The massacre was carried out in March, 1944, in the Ardennine Caves, grottoes on the southern outskirts of Rome. The executions were a reprisal for a bomb attack on an SS company by the anti-Nazi resistance.

In the action, 35 German soldiers were killed. Hitler ordered

the execution of 10 Italians for every dead German soldier. Kappler directed the slaughter in the Ardennine Caves.

The Nazi war criminal's escape on Aug. 15 caused an outcry in Italy and strained relations between Rome and Bonn. A meeting between Premier Giulio Andreotti and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had scheduled for Aug. 19 was put off and has not yet taken place.

Italy officially requested that West Germany hand back Kappler, who was known to be in hiding in or near Soltau, a city halfway between Hamburg and Hannover, the home of his second wife, who had helped him flee.

The Kappler case also caused domestic difficulties for the Andreotti Cabinet. This week, Defense Minister Yvo Lattuada was replaced by critics who contended that he had to bear responsibility for the poor performance of police guarding the war criminal in the Celio Hospital.

Intestinal Cancer  
Kappler was transferred to the Rome hospital last year after doctors found he had intestinal cancer. He had spent 25 years in a military prison at Gascia, between Rome and Naples.

In 1972 he was authorized to be married in a prison ceremony. The bride, Annaliese, was a German practitioner of homeopathic

medicine who had corresponded with the prisoner for years. She was allowed to visit him.

For several years, various German heads of state and cabinet chiefs had pleaded Italian authorities to con Kappler's sentence and return him for humanitarian reasons. He opinion and especially the lives of the victims who died in the Ardennine Caves were of to clemency.

After Kappler's escape, officials first told the public his 62-year-old wife had a him out of the hospital in a trunk equipped with caste was explained that Kappler had dropped to 105 p. Mrs. Kappler later asserted, she had helped her husband lower himself on a rope from a third-floor window to a yard. Her account met with al incredulity. There is a vining explanation yet of pier's escape.

The response to the K case by the West German authorities was muted for time. Later, Bonn appeared by unfavorable reaction only in Italy but in other trials.

Technically, Kappler is free until a court decides wise. Legal experts here say that it was unlikely Kappler would go on trial for his wartime crimes.

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Note: At present Mr. Agha is staying in Cumberland Hotel, LONDON, Room No. 677. Tel: 01-262.12.34.

## Nazi Hunter Asserts Mengele Lives as a Citizen in Paraguay

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Former Nazi concentration camp doctor Joseph Mengele has been living in Paraguay as a citizen since 1959, Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal said this week.

"I have sufficient evidence to prove his whereabouts," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "No denial can stop me from telling the truth." Mr. Wiesenthal referred to an article in Time magazine that said that the Paraguayan government has denied Mr. Wiesenthal's allegations about Mengele.

"He was given naturalization card No. 809," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "Former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer attempted shortly after World War II to obtain Mengele's extradition from the Paraguayan government by granting extensive economic aid. But the attempt failed."

"He has a villa in San Antonio and a home in Puerto Stroessner and he moves about a great deal," Mr. Wiesenthal said. Time magazine, citing its own sources, said that Mengele may be serving as an adviser to the Paraguayan police in the remote Chago region where the Indians are being hunted down or reduced to slave labor through techniques that are reminiscent of those of the German work camps.

Mengele was camp doctor at the German concentration camp at Auschwitz. He met prisoners arriving at Auschwitz and decided who would live and be used for genetic experiments.

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San Francisco Enclave Lacks Jobs, Housing

migrant Wave Strains Calif. Chinatown

David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Thousands of tourists who annually come to see the Golden Gate Bridge and the Chinatown is just a fraction of the influx of new residents. The roughly 30 blocks between the Bay Area's Golden Gate and the city's downtown are crowded with new arrivals.

Some new immigrants, on the other hand, are quite wealthy. They have taken their capital out of Taiwan and Hong Kong—bringing officials when necessary to get around strict currency laws, those interviewed say—in the expectation that the Peking government will soon control Taiwan and Hong Kong.

This new wealth is squeezing out many longtime Chinatown residents. Especially hard hit are the small merchants who cater mostly to community residents, the very businesses which give Chinatown much of its flavor and appeal.

"Foreign capital going after the big bucks is destroying the Chinatown we know," Mabel Ja said as she sat in the tiny clothing store that she and her husband, Kew Yuen Ja, have operated for 25 years in the heart of Chinatown.

Last June real estate agent Bernard Buckhold wrote to the Ja's to tell them that their rent, \$25 a month, would have to go up to about \$1,400 when their lease expired Sept. 30, and the share of property taxes they paid also would rise.

Higher Offer  
The Ja's agreed to pay \$1,500, with annual increases, for a new lease. But before papers were signed another party offered more money.

Eventually the other party's offer, Mr. Buckhold confirmed, reached \$2,500 a month, 20 per cent of the property taxes on the entire building (not just the part rented), annual increases and a one-time payment of \$20,000 cash.

"We are poor, honest people who work long hours," Mrs. Ja said. "We cannot possibly afford such a sum."

Prof. Han-Sheng Lin, a friend of the Ja's, said similar incidents are occurring all over Chinatown and are "threatening to destroy the lives of many people."

There is talk in Chinatown of small merchants adopting the tactics of the young people who organized street demonstrations in a long, unsuccessful effort to prevent a wealthy Thai investor from evicting elderly men from the International Hotel at the edge of Chinatown.

"I don't know what we can do but go to court, appeal to the public and demonstrate in the streets," said Mr. Lin, who teaches history at Sonoma State College. Those who can are moving out of Chinatown and into areas of San Francisco where, by law or real estate practice, they were barred until the last decade. Already the Richmond district is 42 per cent Asian.

Long Hours

"Those are typical working hours—12, 14, 16 hours a day, six days a week—for many Chinese," said Henry Der, head of Chinese for Affirmative Action. Two dozen Chinatown civic leaders, scholars and journalists told the Los Angeles Times that the Wah Ching and Joe Boys, the two gangs whose warfare led to the Golden Dragon killings, draw many of their members from among the teen-age sons of the new immigrants, people so poor that both parents must work virtually every waking hour to make ends meet.

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Reporters interview five of six men held in "slave" camp in Brisbane, Australia.

'Slave' Labor Camp Raided in Australia

BRISBANE, Australia, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Police have raided a labor camp where the elderly were forced to work as virtual slaves—filthy and parasite-ridden, fed a meager diet and beaten for minor infractions.

Police described conditions at the camp, on a farm in the outer Brisbane suburb of Belmont, as the "worst case of human degradation" they had seen—a "bush concentration camp."

Six men were rescued in the raid yesterday. All had parasites and were undernourished. One was hospitalized for treatment of injuries from being hung by his heels and beaten, police said.

"Police and doctors were horrified at what they found," said police spokesman Ian Hatcher.

The victims, said they had been brutalized for periods of up to 10 years. Some had reported broken arms and legs during their period of imprisonment.

Vagrants, Derelicts  
He said that at least 200 men and women, mostly vagrants and derelicts, were the victims of a wealthy Pakistani family, although he did not identify the owners or operators of the camp.

Doctors who went along with 30 policemen on the raid said the "hovel" where the laborers lived was infested with vermin and did not have running water or toilets.

The laborers were forced to work seven days a week from dawn to dusk on logging and other agricultural tasks, police said, and were fed only stale bread and thin stew once a day.

Police said they were alerted to conditions at the camp by a man who escaped two months ago.

Most of those recruited for the camp were homeless men who slept in the city's parks, police said.

A 53-year-old man held in the camp for 10 years said he had been offered a job and "a home away from home. When you are destitute and you have got nothing it's a case of any port in a storm... But it was just work, work, work."

USIA Plans Study of Foreign Opinion of U.S.

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The U.S. Information Agency, which is charged with getting this nation's message across overseas, admitted yesterday that it has failed over the years to find out what people in other countries really think of the United States.

To try to overcome the failure, USIA director John Reinhardt told reporters, the agency has asked polling expert Daniel Yankelovich to explore how it can better assess foreign attitudes.

"Over the years, we've never been terribly satisfactory at finding out about opinion in other nations and at advising the President, the secretary of state and Congress on such opinion as it affects U.S. foreign policy," Mr. Reinhardt said. He called the failure "disturbing."

Mr. Reinhardt referred to a report by USIA's citizen-watchdog agency, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, which said last spring that

"USIA has had only a spotty record in providing our presidents with information about foreign perceptions of the U.S. A world power bereft of such information cannot comport itself with understanding, empathy and awareness in the conduct of its foreign affairs."

Mr. Reinhardt added yesterday, "An administration that is stressing openness and human rights can be very well served by our agency if we knew more assuredly about foreign attitudes, if we listened as well as spoke."

He said that, over the next months, Mr. Yankelovich, president of the New York attitude-research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly and White Inc., will assist USIA "in improving our research

and evaluation" of foreign attitudes about the United States.

Mr. Yankelovich, who attended Mr. Reinhardt's breakfast meeting with reporters, said that he would not do any polling for the agency. But he will "work out a blueprint" for discerning attitudes through such sources as historical and cultural studies, polls and surveys, institutes here and abroad that study opinion in various countries, and scholars, press and leadership groups overseas.

Mr. Yankelovich is a research professor of psychology at New York University and a visiting professor at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Mr. Reinhardt said that the Yankelovich effort could lead to changes in the agency's Voice of America programming. The changes could come, not in the news or commentary broadcasts, but in those dealing with music and vignettes on U.S. life, which make up more than 40 per cent of VOA's content, he said.

Owen to Visit Moscow  
LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen will visit Moscow from Oct. 9 to 11 at the invitation of the Soviet government, the Foreign Office said this week.

A 'Puzzling' Trend

Birth, Illegitimacy Rates Up Among White U.S. Teen-Agers

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Citing what it called a "puzzling" trend, a new government study of birth statistics has found that the rate of childbearing among U.S. teen-age girls has risen in the last decade. The finding was puzzling because it occurred at a time when birth rates among older women plummeted sharply and when cheap effective contraceptive devices, as well as legal abortion, became widely available, even to teen-agers.

At the same time, the study found, the rate of illegitimacy among these girls, aged 15 to 17, had nearly doubled in the decade, again at a time when the rates for older women were dropping.

In both cases, the upward trends occurred only among white girls. The birth and illegitimacy rates of black girls declined, although the rates are still much higher for blacks than for whites.

Perplexing Trends  
The study, prepared by Stephanie Ventura of the National Center for Health Statistics, was a compilation and updating of perplexing trends that have emerged in the last decade. Their implications are becoming clearer, but the report did not attempt to explain the social forces behind them.

However, separate studies completed recently by Dr. John Kanter and Dr. Melvin Zelink of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health suggest strongly that they are a result of increased sexual activity among teen-agers, which has more than overcome the easier access to contraception.

Although there has been a "dramatic" increase in teen-age contraceptive use in the last five years, Dr. Zelink said, "many more are having intercourse."

When the illegitimacy rates were calculated just for those girls who are sexually active, Dr. Zelink said, there was actually a slight decline between 1971 and 1975. "But so many more are sexually active now," he added.

Experts Alarmed  
Experts are alarmed by the trends because infants born to very young girls are much more likely than others to be illegitimate, to be underweight and to have received inadequate prenatal care.

The new federal report was based on vital statistics data from all 50 states from 1966 to 1975. During that decade, the birth rate among 15-to-17-year-olds edged

up slightly, from 35.8 to 36.5 births per 1,000 women, or about 2 per cent. While this may seem like a small change, it looms very large when it is realized that the rate among 18-to-19-year-olds dropped by 29 per cent, and for all women in childbearing ages (15 to 44) by 27 per cent.

Moreover, the 2 per cent increase disguises some important differences between the rates for white and black girls. Birth rates for white girls rose by 6 per cent, while they dropped by 13 per cent among blacks. Young black girls still bear children at more than three times the rate of whites, but it was nearly four times a decade ago.

Patterns of Illegitimacy  
Similar patterns were observed for illegitimacy. A decade ago the rates for women in their twenties were very high, about 40 to 45 births for every 1,000 unmarried women. These rates have since dropped significantly. But among teen-age girls the rate has soared by nearly 50 per cent, from 13 to 20 births.

Again the change was greater for whites than for blacks. In 1966, the rate of births among unwed black teen-agers was 11 times that for whites. By 1975 it had dropped to only 8 times.

A possible explanation is that social pressures against childbirth out of wedlock, which has been more socially acceptable among blacks, may have eased and that more white girls are bearing their children rather than aborting the pregnancy or getting married quickly.

Dr. Zelink said that his studies at Johns Hopkins show that, while teen-agers today make much better use of contraception, they still follow much the same initial patterns of sexual experience as their predecessors.

"It is a pattern of having sex, becoming pregnant and then going on to use contraception," he said.

U.S. Fraternity Mishap  
Kills Student, Injures 6  
ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 21 (AP).—Randall Crustals, a 21-year-old college student, was killed last night when a cannon used by a fraternity to celebrate football victories exploded.

At least six persons were injured when the ceremonial cannon exploded as a University of Missouri-Rolla fraternity was inducting women into its auxiliary organization.

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## More Than an Israeli Gloss?

If Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan accomplished nothing else in Washington, he put at least a temporary gloss of flexibility on an Israeli policy that had seemed increasingly rigid and negative since Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit here last July. Perhaps this, rather than real progress toward a settlement, was his purpose. Many Israelis believe that, in the absence of Arab readiness (as they see it) for peace, Israel should concentrate on looking reasonable enough to the United States to ensure continued U.S. favor. In that sense, Mr. Dayan, with his war hero's aura and his capacity to project the possibility of the unexpected, is the perfect foil for the heavy, relentlessly pious Begin. The Arabs, always ready to suspect the Israelis of tactical diversion, have a special grim regard for the architect of their humiliation in 1967.

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But another view is also plausible. It is that the Israelis have taken to heart some of the stern criticism directed against certain of their policies by the Carter administration and by broad elements of the U.S. public, and that they realize they must help find ways to advance U.S. diplomacy rather than block it. The Israelis now seem to understand just how important it is to the policy and the prestige of the Carter administration to reconvene the Geneva peace conference soon. Mr. Dayan may have offered a hint of movement on the roadblock of Palestinian representation while soliciting Arab movement.

This maneuvering leaves open whether a Geneva conference would be a mere "photo opportunity" or whether, as serious people must hope, it could be a prelude to and catalyst for serious bilateral bargaining, perhaps with the United States again in a shuttle role. But stalemate carries its own dangers: these lie in the frustrations it breeds among Arabs. The Carter administration has made a solemn commitment to search for a Middle East settlement, and it cannot afford to slacken the pace.

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U.S. officials argue that the important thing is to get away from the formal exposition of "positions" and, instead, to get a process of exchange going. They are right. It is useful and necessary to have an idea of where you want to go; the administration earlier so indicated by laying out its ideas on territorial withdrawal, a Palestinian homeland and meaningful Arab-Israeli ties. But it is no less useful and necessary to be open to different ways of reaching these goals. This is the light in which Mr. Dayan's idea of West Bank autonomy ought to be regarded. It is an appalling idea if one thinks of it as the final outcome, but it possibly has some value as a transitional arrangement. We are eager to see what can be offered to this tentative process by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who is beginning his meetings in Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Stopping Pakistan's Clock

In politics, unlike sports, you can't stop the clock. That is what Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq tried to do in Pakistan last July when he seized power and established martial law in the wake of a bitterly disputed election. His purpose, he has stoutly asserted ever since, was to give his country a political breathing spell before a new election. It would be fought fair and square, with no incumbent able to use governmental power to manipulate the results, as Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto allegedly did last spring.

The political clock kept running, however. With Bhutto stripped of his formidable security apparatus, his opponents pried into the record of his six years in office. The former prime minister was arrested—for ordering an opponent killed—by command of a civil court on Sept. 3. He was freed on bail 10 days later—to campaign. Last Saturday Gen. Zia ordered him rearrested, along with 10 other members of his Pakistan Peoples party, intimating new evidence to substantiate a panoply of charges.

Thus Gen. Zia has been forced by circumstance to do what he said he would not do—insert himself into the political process. The prudent course would seem to be to carry the intervention further by delaying

Pakistan's election until Bhutto can be tried. It is unlikely that such a trial can be completed before the posted election day, Oct. 18.

Gen. Zia no longer hides his preference for the Islamic fundamentalism of some members of the Pakistan National Alliance, the coalition of conservative parties that opposed Bhutto last March. An election before a Bhutto trial would probably assure victory for the coalition, but not legitimacy for the winners. It would thus risk further instability of the sort Gen. Zia wanted to correct.

There is no point in restarting the political clock until a verdict has been reached on Bhutto—and in a civil rather than a military court. Gen. Zia should also invite competition by the imprisoned leaders of Pakistan's third major political force, the National Awami party. Until early 1975, when Bhutto arrested them on flimsy charges, the left-of-center Awami party was his major domestic opposition. Gen. Zia's repeated assurances that "a military government is not the solution for Pakistan," and that the country "must have democracy," are surely commendable. They can be realized only if the game is delayed until all the players are back on the field.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Maria Callas

Because her fame reached so far beyond the confines of opera, the name of Maria Callas, who died last Friday at only 53, became inextricably tied in the public mind with the life of glamour and glitter and high-stepping among the mighty. If this image was not entirely inaccurate, it was, nonetheless, a very minor aspect of what she stood for and will be remembered for. Indeed, her life as well as her career was dominated by a consuming daring and perfectionism in the art of singing that decisively altered the course of opera in her time, and may well do so for long into the future.

People have wasted much energy since Miss Callas made her electrifying appearance on the scene in the late 1940s debating whether she, or singer B, or singer C, was "the world's greatest." Certainly no other opera singer had such legions of idolaters. But this addiction to superlatives seems to us as much beside the point in opera as it is in politics or athletics. It would seem sufficient to say of Miss Callas, the performer, that she was simply one of the finest of singers—an utterly bewitching presence, both dramatically and musically.

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And even if a few would qualify this with quibbles about her sometimes variable tonal and pitch control, few of those critics would quarrel with the widespread feeling that she was also certainly the most important opera singer of her time. Or her many achievements, the most formidable was to reform

almost singlehandedly the operatic repertory by starting a postwar revival of the long-dormant Italian bel canto operas. With a few exceptions, this treasure trove of music from the early 19th century—by composers like Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini and Cherubini—had lain on shelves for over a century, disabled by a reputation for being too difficult for modern voices and too trivial for modern tastes. With a characteristic combination of nerve, discipline, determination, imagination, intellect, musicianship and matchless charisma, Miss Callas flew in the face of these myths and by her example promptly put a lie to them both. The revival took fire, and by now so many other singers have followed her bold lead in exploring bel canto that it seems a certainty that the musical revolution she started will not die with her.

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It was our misfortune in the United States that, even though Miss Callas was born in Manhattan, her career was mostly on European stages. She sang only 21 performances at the Metropolitan Opera. It is, though, our great good fortune that she was a prodigious recording artist; in fact, no soprano's career has yet been so completely documented for posterity. And, for many reasons, we doubt that there has been another singer whose art was more worthy of such preservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

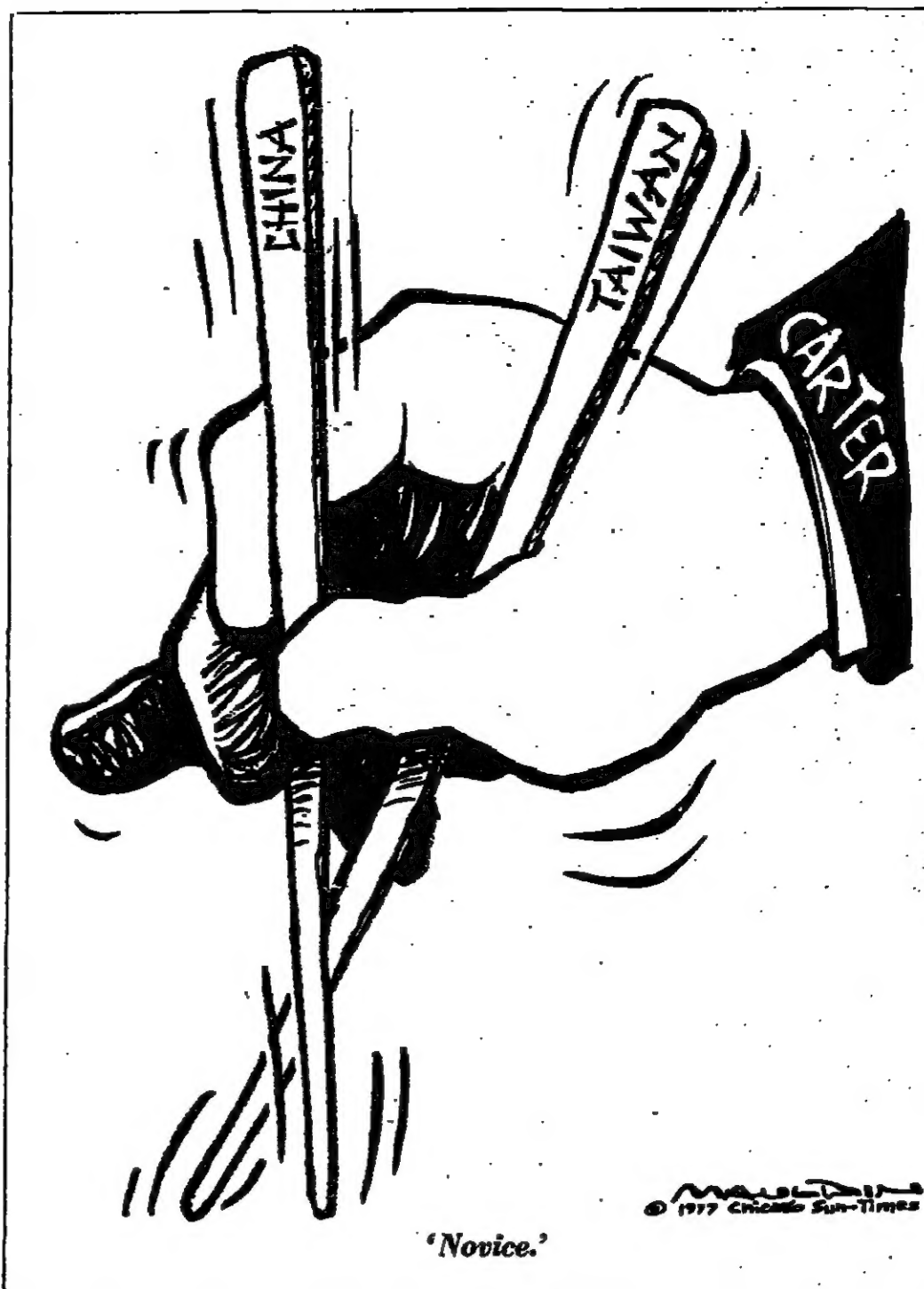
September 22, 1902

GENEVA—The bodies of two Frenchmen who were climbing Mount Blanc from Chamonix have been discovered. They probably fell into a crevasse while crossing a glacier. They were part of a party that included two guides and three porters. It is now feared that owing to some mishap not yet explained, all were buried to their death. Search parties are continuing to search the area for the other bodies.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1927

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth drove out his 55th home run of the season today, placing him but one circuit clout behind the corresponding date in 1921, the year in which he established his record of 59 homers. The Bambino's drive was all that saved the Yankees from a shutout, however, as the Detroit Tigers won, 6 to 1. But the Yankees have already clinched the pennant and have so far won 104 games.



'Novice.'

## Those U.S. Voting Trade-Offs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It would be comforting to think that political battles in Washington end like great football games, close but decisive, yet that is not the way the political game is played around here.

Politics is not a football game or a legal trial in which somebody wins and somebody loses, but a continuing process of barter, trade-offs, and linkage between one issue and another, with the same players dealing the cards, usually offstage.

Everybody in the White House and the Congress insists that each political issue is decided on its own merits in the national interest, and while this is undoubtedly true of all resident Washington saints, it is not standard operating procedure in politics and never has been.

### Undecided

President Carter's present position illustrates the point. He has bet a great deal on confirmation of his Panama Canal treaties by 67 of the 100 members of the Senate, about one-third of whom are still undecided.

This is a fundamental issue of foreign policy for Carter and on such issues most senators tend to support the President, even if popular opinion in their states stands against him, but before they commit themselves, they have their own ways of reminding the White House that they also have problems in their own states that they hope the President will not forget.

It is a very subtle process, a little more than friendly persuasion and a lot short of blackmail, but something in-between. No senator dares suggest that he will go along with the President on Panama or Bert Lance if the President will approve that federal dam in his state, or amend the administration's energy or welfare program to suit the senator's wishes, or be a little more understanding of the Israeli or Arab point of view, but the suggestion is there just the same, and both sides know what's going on.

George Meany of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., for example, has come out for confirmation of the Panama treaties, and he undoubtedly believes that this is in the national interest. But he also has other interests in supporting a President whose policies will help or hurt the labor movement. And there are many others. Like Ronald Reagan, whose opposition to the treaties may be equally sincere, but who has their own personal and political ambitions in mind.

Likewise, the White House plays its own hand in the same game. It publishes the letters it gets in support of Lance, but is less eager to release the letters opposing the Panama Canal treaties. All of which is natural and normal, precisely what most other administrations have done, and what Mr. Carter said he wouldn't do.

But it would be hard to overestimate the psychological change that has come over Washington since the Lance affair. To say that the capital has returned to "normal" is merely a gentle way of saying that it is returning to the personal enmeshment and political maneuver of the past.

This has been coming on with the disappointments in foreign policy and the hiccup in the economy, but fairly or unfairly, the mishandling of the Lance affair at the White House has hurt the moral and political authority of the President and his staff, and released the underground of

doubt and opposition that have always existed about Carter even in his own party.

This has emboldened his opposition in the Congress. The critics of his energy policy, his welfare policy, his economic policy, his Panama policy, his Middle East and African policies, and even his Georgia associates in the White House at the Office of Management and Budget and the Justice Department are now more vocal than they were a couple of months ago.

In short, Carter is more vulnerable now than ever before. Lance has come out of the hearings fairly well. He not only had his day in court but he had it on television, where he was an effective witness, and was able to sum up his defense on the air and word for word in the major newspapers.

The opposition to his testimony by the Senate investigators came on a Monday morning without a national audience, and the detailed indictment of his testimony by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., was almost ignored by the television and given only the briefest summaries in the press. This has merely added to the contention

within the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, and between that committee and the White House, but new evidence is still coming in, and the controversy will obviously go on.

The Justice Department now takes up the evidence. Percy has sent his Lance summary to the President and to all members of the Cabinet, and will be meeting with other congressional leaders in the White House later in the week to explain why he and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., still think Lance should resign to avoid the prolonged and divisive struggle on larger issues with the Congress.

### Expanding

So there is no way that this tussle can be ended with a divided vote in the Senate committee. It is not receding but expanding, and poisoning the President's relations with precisely the people whose support he needs to sustain his authority and put over his policies at home and abroad.

Maybe he can save himself or Lance, but the way things are going, despite Lance's brave defense, the guess here is that he can't do both for long.

## An Alternative to Urban Nightmare

By Jonathan Power

BULLE, Switzerland.—Thomas Jefferson was so suspicious of the city mob, a view he shared with George III, that he took the view that there should be no major concentrations of urban development in the United States.

In his plan for the development of the United States, Jefferson maintained that cities of more than 50,000 might well be regarded as a danger to the state. No one listened to Jefferson, yet the evidence of the 1960s and 1970s bears out his prognosis. U.S. cities are now so decayed and corrupted that even with the best will in the world a way of creating a harmonious human organism seems remote. The "danger within" so much spoken about at the time of the Newark and Detroit riots is still there—slumbering in a slow turbulence that could erupt at any time.

Europe is a little better off. By and large, ghettos, urban superhighway development, slum racketeering have been better controlled than across the Atlantic. For all that, too many large cities are showing symptoms of hard wear and tear. The legacy of "urban renewal" with its flattened wastelands and its concrete tower blocks provides an all-too-fertile breeding ground for Catholic-Protestant terrorism in Belfast and racial confrontation in London, Marseilles and Rotterdam.

### Frantic Search

The Third World, not to be outdone in its frantic search for modernization and emancipation, too often confusing one with the other, rushes headlong into repeating the mistakes of our own painful, tortured progress. The concrete blocks of Bombay, Dakar and Nairobi, bought off the shelf in London, Paris or New York, grimly loom over acres of shantytowns, teeming with the millions who have been misled into thinking the secret of liberation and material satisfaction was somehow to be found in the interstices of man's heavenward push. Over the next 25 years, unless pestilence, famine or nuclear war

intervene on a huge scale, another 1.5 billion souls will join the migratory flood to the urban slum.

Is there any way of building what Barbara Ward has so aptly described as "counter-magnets to Megalopolis" that will enable the Third World to avoid a repeat of our mistakes?

At least three countries in the developed world offer an alternative pattern—Switzerland, Israel and Yugoslavia. Here in Europe's richest country only 35 per cent of the people live in large towns (compared with over 80 per cent in most industrialized countries). From where I am now sitting I can see only the damp rising hill pastures that produce that delicious cheese—gruyere. On every mountainside the tractors creep up and down conveying the farmer to his herds or carrying milk to the farms.

Yet the pastoral economy is deceptive. A journey on the railway that slowly chugs up the valley to the high mountains reveals another picture. In every village there is a factory or two. In one they make furniture; in another kitchen equipment; in another watches; in another cement. The work has been brought to the people and not, as is the custom in most of the industrial world, vice versa. Industry has been integrated into village life producing high quality manufactured goods that depend not on the economies of scale, but on the economies of skill—and perhaps also the economies of producing without a large supervisory bureaucracy.

The Swiss government has a specific policy of encouraging rural industrial location. It actively works to induce villagers not to emigrate. In 1945 a "Federal order for the promotion of home work" enabled the government to give subsidies for the training of workers and the planning of products and instruments. The government has also established public corporations like the "Swiss center for home work" which is responsible for persuading large industrial enterprises to

Anthony Sampson

From London:

The main argument is that Britain's weak performance since WW II is due not so much to economic woes as to its sycophancy toward the United States.

LONDON—A rude little bombshell has just reached London from the normally Anglophile pages of the New York magazine: an article denouncing the Anglo-American relationship by a former member of the Hudson Institute, William Pfaff (the very name sounds contemptuous). Just as Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, has returned beaming from a much heralded visit to the United States, we are told that the whole transatlantic friendship is a fraud.

Mr. Pfaff's main argument is that Britain's weak performance since World War II is due not so much to economic difficulties as to the British sycophancy toward the United States, which has prevented it from facing its own national problems. The theory favored by Harold Macmillan, that the British should play the Greeks in the U.S. Roman Empire, has proved disastrous for the British, who never really knew what they wanted from the United States in return; and the Americans historically have never much liked the British, anyway. "We Americans," warns Mr. Pfaff, "may be Britain's worst friends."

### A Relief

Among all the conventional Anglo-American clichés and after-dinner speeches about common heritages and historic partnerships of English-speaking peoples, I confess I find it rather a relief to come across this defiant raspberry from Mr. Pfaff. His theory, I believe, deserves to be taken seriously.

Certainly looking back on the 1950s, when Churchill and Macmillan were basking in the "special relationship," the whole idea now looks rather like a confidence trick. Macmillan, fortified by his Edwardian style and his American mother, loved to play the wise old statesman advising the trashy presidents; while the Americans had no intention of underpinning Britain's imperial legacy or limiting their own economic advantage.

At that time there was perhaps some excuse for this illusion for which Mr. Pfaff does not make allowances; Britain, after all, was undergoing the traumatic experience of losing an empire and retreating from its world role, and all the mumbo-jumbo about the English-speaking peoples may have helped to distract the British from a humiliating decline which might otherwise (as in France) have led to a much more dangerous reaction. But the trouble was that the pretense became a habit long after that dangerous phase was over.

The obsession with the States prevented Britain from clearly about the need in Europe; and Labor as Conservative leaders like to give that they were much more important to Washington than they were. Perhaps the sycophancy came with Wilson, who (as his mercurial reveal) was determined to get into the war grounds that he was pleased to see behind the scenes only to find that John F. Kennedy was not of him. In that bleak episode, as was the worst friend of the

When Ted Heath became Conservative prime minister, I determined to get into the war grounds that he was pleased to see behind the scenes only to find that John F. Kennedy was not of him. In that bleak episode, as was the worst friend of the

### Illusions

Looking back on this his illusion, I find it difficult to agree with Mr. Pfaff that done Britain no good, and deal of harm. But I think rather too far in suggest it has been a prime cause of our economic decline. From Paris, Mr. Pfaff is influenced by the comparison of France, a country which frequently been defiant American and can boast better economic performance, I think, that the Frenchness has been good their morale; but a good their independence was an illusion as Britain's. Behind all the panache rhetoric, France remains Britain, a medium-sized world of superpowers.

It is all very well to tell Mr. Pfaff and so many Americans have insisted Britain must find a nation—but they never say what may be true that if Britain taken the lead in a unit rope 25 years ago it might be top dog in a much Common Market; but have Britain or American realized that possibility at the amidst the rubble of El

Surveying the Common today, with all its divisive uncertainties, and its total defence on the United States defense, it is hard to be co that it could ever have otherwise. The European, despite their different post-independence, are still at for their own version of a relationship with W

### Vulnerable

But the trouble with E relationship, as Mr. Pfaff complains, is that it has the British, for far too long the idea that Callaghan Thatcher must be received White House before they are by acceptable betrays a vulnerability. Macmillan's theory about the special relationship (as he described it to Crossman in 1943) was that British should run Allied quarters in Algiers "as the slaves ran the operations Emperor Claudius." The would "give the Americas impression of running the while they ran it quietly serves." But in this deception, the tables have been turned: It is the who have been willingly deceived and there is not much about who is really running show.

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FASHIONS

Boutiques Invading Royal Paris Square

By Hebe Dorsey

Sept. 21 (UPI).—The des Victoires, better known as the Place de la Concorde, has become one of the fashion areas in town. It's throw from the Opéra, 1 square, with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV in its center, has been picked up by fashion since 1962 when pioneer Françoise de la Tour opened a boutique there and turned it into a fashion center. Why des Victoires? "Because," says a local fashion designer, "it has a very Louis XIV feel to it. It's in our building and here Louis XIV used to visit her. You can see her monogram under the doorway."

As it is, that seems a reason for starting a business but, nevertheless, it has been a slow but steady process. A clever, hard-working, who sees himself as a collector, Mrs. de la Tour has drawn a steady stream of fashion designers to the square. The whole building will be divided between boutique downstairs and offices upstairs but the move is not due until early next year.

But his plaid blouses and well-designed raincoats are a sign that better days are to come. Finally, nearby, on Rue Etienne Marcel, giant manufacturer Carrel has bought the former fabric house Lalonde, where he is planning to move his headquarters, formerly in the uncomfortable Faubourg du Temple. The whole building will be divided between boutique downstairs and offices upstairs but the move is not due until early next year.

Caroline de Monaco, Mrs. de la Tour's friend and neighbor, is also doing all her shopping in the square. Mrs. de la Tour has set up a second, smaller boutique which sells things—lingerie, luggage and accessories for the house, ranging from door signs to pillows.

In the square was Jean-Brousseau, who is now a most improbable venture—hats. A quiet, designer, Brousseau has also set up a boutique. His is a young people's boutique and the place to catch what's going on in head-to-toe right now are the English cap (which had in either velvet or gold lame) and black Garbo hats.

franco-Italian 'Mushroom War' Boils Up

By Ina Lee Selden

Sept. 21 (UPI).—A mushroom war has broken out between France and Italy. The two countries are fighting over the right to export mushrooms to each other's territory.

French mushroom growers are particularly upset because of unconfirmed reports that the Italians are selling the mushrooms in Italy for up to \$25 a pound and are not going after them for their personal enjoyment.

Gastronomical wars are not unknown. The now forgotten "chicken war" saw the United States pitted against the European Common Market in the 1960s. The United States did not want to reduce tariffs on certain products from Europe. The Euro-

peans retaliated by threatening to block the import of American chickens, tobacco and vegetable oils. A compromise was finally reached, but not until after a lot of feathers were ruffled.

France and Italy regularly do battle over wine. Every year when the Italian grape harvest is good, skirmishing breaks out when French importers try to bring in the cheaper Italian wines to cut French sales.

French counterattacks in the mushroom war are being planned by merchants, hunters, restaurant owners and farmers. A permit to gather mushrooms is being considered, as is an association of mushroom gatherers.

"All and any methods are being sought to dam up this flow of mushrooms, which could lead to a veritable culinary and economic disaster," Le Matin said.

Residents of the area report that Italians, alerted to possible reprisals, have rented cars in Nice so as to go into battle unnoticed.



One of the panels of the new bronze door of St. Peter's Basilica that will be inaugurated by Pope Paul VI on Sunday, the eve of his 80th birthday. The scene depicts a black bishop giving communion to a German soldier to symbolize love above racism.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Maple Syrup—The Climate Does It

Indian sugarcane plantations (the sugar of which it was a by-product was too expensive), but maple sugar retained its importance, for to begin with it was free.

In those rustic times virtually everybody had access to a maple or two from which he could draw enough sap for his own needs. Also maple sugar was accessible. For anyone who lived a little back from the sea even molasses was too costly, for it had to be brought up, from the coast by pack horses or sledge.

Besides, both molasses and cane sugar were disapproved of in the northeast, for they were produced by slave labor.

Maple sugar remained the major sweetener in the Northeast until nearly the end of the 18th century. 200 years ago the American consumption of maple syrup was four times what it is today.

The mathematics of maple sugar making is complicated. A sugar maple requires from 35 to 60 years to reach tappable size, which is 10 to 12 inches in diameter. One 15-quart pail can be hung on a tree of this size, and another added for each five inches of increased girth. Profitable commercial exploitation requires a minimum of 500 trees, the number which under ordinary circumstances one man can handle, but 1,000 is better.

A Year's Supply  
When I owned a farm in Chelsea, I made my own maple syrup, boiling down the sap on the kitchen stove. A single wolf tree, on which I was able to hang four buckets, produced my year's supply. I was thus assured of getting the real thing.

Today, far from Vermont, I can feel with James Russell Lowell, when he wrote: "October in New England, And I not there to see The glimmer of the golden-rod."

The flame of the maple tree" or with Alice Caryman: "The scarlet of the males can shake me like a cry Of bugles going by."

In Europe, at the period when young European maple leaves were eaten pickled, medieval magic recommended maple as an ideal wood for skewering the hearts of vampires in their graves, to induce them to stay there harmlessly.

Boars Shut Airport  
PRAGUE, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Air traffic was interrupted yesterday at Prague airport because 20 boars were moving across the runways in search for food.

Thai Artists Close the Antique Gap

By Neal Ulevich

BANGKOK, Sept. 21 (AP).—Artists throughout this ancient Southeast Asian kingdom are busy working overtime these days—creating instant antiques.

Tourism and the popularity of Southeast Asian Buddhist images, ceramics and other objets d'art have turned a sleepy antique trade into a money-fueled market here, where the value of true antiques has jumped 600 to 1,000 percent in recent years. Some dealers have been only too glad to fill rapidly dwindling stocks with often excellent replicas of masterpieces—sold as the real thing.

In many countries in Southeast Asia a fine replica is regarded as a masterpiece in itself, a compliment to the original artist. But palming the copy off as the real thing—with a price to match—is increasingly common.

"Often the artist, working in a shop in Bangkok or Chiang Mai, is just producing copies with no special thought of fraud," said Ed Hunter, a Bangkok antique expert. "Usually, it's the middleman who does the 'aging'."

"Aging can include burying a fine new bronze image in the ground and then unearthing it to speed up corrosion, give it that fine patina that says 'antique'." Or the faker might employ special chemicals to achieve the same end—or sell a 150-year-old replica as something much older.

No Way of Knowing  
"Often you have no real, reasonable way of finding out immediately after purchase if something is real—as represented—or not," Hunter said.

The bronze foundries of Thong Buri, just across the Chao Phraya River from Bangkok, turn out replicas of Buddhist religious images from various Thai artistic epochs. The foundries defraud no one, but often middlemen conveniently forget—or misrepresent—an image's age.

At Ayutthaya, an old capital a few miles north of Bangkok, artisans make Cambodian-style stone images and just about anything else tourists and inexperienced collectors are willing to buy.

In the northern city of Chiang Mai, once a way station for smuggled antique Buddha images from Burma, artisans are meeting the problem of increased demand and dwindling supplies by making their own.

A dealer somewhat ruefully admitted that the workmanship of some new pieces is "fantastic," rivaling the artistry of the masters.

"Probably half the museums in the world have one or two fakes in their collections," an expert on Thai art said.



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(Continued on Page 10.)

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 21

[illegible]

## Additional Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices					
101	Midland Int 574-04	10116	Chrystler 45-68	66	70
101	Montrab 94-94	10216	Chrystler 5-58	70	72
101	North 94-94	10316	Chrysler 5-58	70	72
101	Northwest 9-84	10416	Cummin 41-48	90	100
101	Northwest 9-84	10516	Darrin 47-48	91	93
101	Norfolk 94-94	10616	Dodge 47-48	87	89
101	Norfolk 94-94	10716	Emmie 71-72	102	103
101	Norfolk 94-94	10816	Emmie 71-72	102	103
101	Norfolk 94-94	10916	Ford 46-47	87	89
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The Chase covers every aspect of banking through its world-wide network, but to provide the very best service some specialized fields are handled by separate subsidiaries. Merchant banking is now so important that Chase has established a separate merchant banking company, Chase Manhattan Limited, headquartered in London and working closely with the world-wide Chase Network. It is one of the banks capable of handling the world's major financing deals. But, however large the sum of money involved, it is the enduring relationship between Chase and its borrowers that really matters. Chase Manhattan Limited is there to help you and your organization raise the large scale funds you need. The solution to your problem may be a syndicated loan, a Eurobond issue, or a private placement; or a combination of these as well as other sources.

Over the last year Chase has managed, or co-managed, syndicated loans worth over 10 billion dollars to governments, institutions,

corporations and major projects all over the world.

Another important part of Chase Manhattan Limited's service covers direct investment in the USA. Specialists who know the American market in-depth are there to help you enter the US market via the direct investment route.

Chase Manhattan Limited is an integral part of the overall Chase organization which delivers to its customers a continuity of personal service and speed of response. It is this relationship that links you to so many other Chase services.

**Chase Network**  
Chase can provide vast sums of money in local and Eurocurrency and operates essential banking services in over 100 countries.

**Chase Foreign Exchange**  
Chase has foreign exchange and money market operations in all the key markets of the world with European centers in London, Frankfurt, Paris, Geneva, Vienna, Athens, Milan,

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**Chase Trade Financing**  
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You can't make decisions or even know where to look toward expansion without all the facts. Chase World Information Corporation provides just such information for companies around the world. Another company in the Chase Information Group is Chase Econometric Associates, today's most respected economic forecasting specialist.

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هذه امة، لاول

See figures references are unofficial.

9—New yearly low      10—New yearly high.

11—Dividend yield      12—Number of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends are indicated by asterisks.      13—Stock or share price is identified in the following footnotes.

14—Also extra or extra dividend.      15—Rate plus stock dividend.      16—Rate plus stock dividend.      17—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months.      18—Declared or paid after stock dividend or stock split.      19—Dividend not limited.      20—No action taken at last dividend meeting.      21—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue.      22—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue.      23—Paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.      24—Paid in stock to preceding 12 months, estimated cash value or value of stock.      25—Ex-dividend or ex-rights.      26—Ex-dividend and sales in full.      27—Ex-dividend and sales in full.      28—When sold.      29—When sold.      30—With warrants.      31—Without warrants.      32—Ex-dividend and sales in full.      33—When sold.      34—When sold.      35—When sold.      36—When sold.      37—When sold.      38—When sold.      39—When sold.      40—When sold.      41—When sold.      42—When sold.      43—When sold.      44—When sold.      45—When sold.      46—When sold.      47—When sold.      48—When sold.      49—When sold.      50—When sold.      51—When sold.      52—When sold.      53—When sold.      54—When sold.      55—When sold.      56—When sold.      57—When sold.      58—When sold.      59—When sold.      60—When sold.      61—When sold.      62—When sold.      63—When sold.      64—When sold.      65—When sold.      66—When sold.      67—When sold.      68—When sold.      69—When sold.      70—When sold.      71—When sold.      72—When sold.      73—When sold.      74—When sold.      75—When sold.      76—When sold.      77—When sold.      78—When sold.      79—When sold.      80—When sold.      81—When sold.      82—When sold.      83—When sold.      84—When sold.      85—When sold.      86—When sold.      87—When sold.      88—When sold.      89—When sold.      90—When sold.      91—When sold.      92—When sold.      93—When sold.      94—When sold.      95—When sold.      96—When sold.      97—When sold.      98—When sold.      99—When sold.      100—When sold.

VI—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by successor.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

100—Dividend yield      101—Dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid this year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

# How leading sec

## Test #1

**Does the firm have enough stature to work with the Fed, the Treasury, and U.S. Government agencies?**

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has played a leading role in developing and supporting many agency securities. Examples include GNMA Pass-Throughs, FNMA's, Federal Home Loan Bank bonds, and securities of The Farm Credit Banks.

## A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man, likely a politician, resting his chin on his hand. The image is grainy and has a stark, almost graphic quality. The man is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. He is wearing a light-colored shirt. The background is dark and indistinct.

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing a light-colored jacket. He is resting his head on his right hand, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

## Test #4

### **Does it make firm bids in good markets and bad?**

In a month that included a good market (November, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of \$2 billion. Even when things got tough (January, 1977), the figure was still impressive—\$1.8 billion.

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## Test #2

### Is the firm competitive

In 1976 Merrill Lynch Government Securities averaged over \$1.4 billion a day in trading. On 30 days, trading topped the

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**Merrill Lynch Government Securities** deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.

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ture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained 222 Account Executives employed by various companies in the Merrill Lynch group.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

st a few. This firm does.

Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires.  
Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Montevideo.

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ei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

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## PEANUTS



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# BEE TLE

**ANDY  
CAPP**

September 21, 1977

<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd.:</b>		<b>Other Funds</b>	
— (d) Bearbond.....	SP83236	(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$6.56
— (d) Conbar.....	SP784	(w) American Int. Bd. (AFTB).....	\$7.49

— (d) Grobar.....	SP813	(w) Austral Select Fd.....	\$1.68
— (d) Stockbar.....	SP817	(w) Browninvest.....	\$12.95
<b>BANQUE VON ERNST &amp; CIE:</b>			
— (d) Cap Fund.....	EF21.56	(d) Capital Rentinvest.....	LFI.285
		(d) Carillon Growth Fund.....	\$187.65

- (w) Capital Int'l.....	\$15.46	(w) D.G.C.....	\$39.81
- (w) Capital Italia S.A....	\$7.99	(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.)	\$0.58
- (w) Conv. Capital S.A. ..	\$33.96	(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$13.77
		(d) Dreyfus International.....	\$11.79

(d) Energie-Valor .....	SP83	(w) Paralex Issue Pr ....	SP1,718
(d) Usco .....	SP368	(d) Formula Selection Fd..	SP67.89
(d) Europa-Valor .....	SP123.25	(d) Fonditalia .....	88.94
		(d) Frankl. Trust Internat..	DM43.94
		(d) Bond of N.Y. Ins. Ind. ..	60.53

**DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:**

(w) Fidelity Amer Assets	\$19.90	(d) Incofund.....	\$9.38
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	\$56.38	(d) Interfund S.A.....	\$8.73
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....	\$17.88	(w) Inlrmktrk Fund.....	\$130.18
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.....	\$35.24	(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jernov)	\$24.52

- (W) GT Dollar Fund.....	\$6.14	(7) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$30.01
<b>JARDINE FLEMING:</b>		(d) Japan Selection Fund ..	\$49.53
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$55.81	(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$23.30
- (r) Jard Sth-East Asia ..	\$12.31	(d) KB Income Fund.....	LF1.694
		(d) Klimentson Pension Tot. W.	\$74.00

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd..	(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund...	39.62
- (w) U.S. Dollar Fund .....	(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund...	31.16
- (w) Sterling Fund.....	(d) Newwirth Inv Fund.....	32.53
	(w) Nippon Fund.....	312.59

(r) Parlon Sw. R Est.....	SP1388.50	(d) Renta Fund.....	SP1390
(r) Securswiss.....	SP996	(d) Rentinvest.....	LP910
SWISS BANK CORP.:		(d) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$10.47
		(w) Samartol Portfolio.....	SP89.20
		CH - Basel 32.37	SP45.57

(d) Univ Bond Select....	SP86.76	(w) Japan Global Fund....	89.23
(d) Universal Fund.....	SP88.37	(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea)...	\$29.47
		(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N.V....	\$40.85
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:		(w) Transcacific Fund....	\$24.58
		(w) United Can Inv. Fd....	\$2.74

(u) Foush Swiss Inv.....	SP 90.00	(w) worldwide securities.....	\$33.00
(d) Globinvest.....	SP 69	(w) Worldwide Special.....	\$4,016.46
(d) Pacific Invest.....	SP 74.25		
(d) Romelac Invest.....	SP 286		
(d) Safit South Afr. Sh.....	SP 145.50		

DM - Deutsche Mark; \* - Ex-Dividend; ? - New N.A. - Not available;

— (d) Europafonds.....	DM28.78	S/S - Stock Split -- Ex ETB "S"—
— (d) Unifonds.....	DM19.28	Suspended: N.C.—Not communicated:
— (d) Unirents.....	DM44.21	e—Ex-coupon.
— (d) Unispecial I.....	DM61.81	

[illegible]

## AT RANDOM

**Random House. Illustrated. 306 pp. \$12.95.**

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

his celebrity, the man who fashioned of himself a caricature consisting solely of his spectacles, his pipe and his horse-laugh. In person, he seemed to trivialize himself so extremely that he all but obscured his true accomplishments, which were, however, the foremost of the publishing firm of Random House and to help build it into a vital commercial force in American letters.

Most of the anecdotes are unashamedly preoccupied with fame and success. How Cezt met and grew to love Eugene O'Neill, how he was removed from President Roosevelt's Christmas card list, how Gertrude Stein called him "stupid" on national network radio but came to love him nonetheless, how he became the publisher and friend of Sinclair Lewis, William Faulkner, Truman Capote, John O'Hara, Robert Penn Warren and dozens of other celebrated schoolboy prank-

Moreover, Cezt's social meeting with Joyce Kilmer from being a glimpse into the mysteries of literary genius to the Irish novelist as a butron. Still, the fact that Joyce never fawned over him, that he never sought to have growth rather than American publisher. A

All was said and done Cezt admitted or even neglected to say), it was

and thus the only truly dramatic and absorbing ones—concern how Cerf and his partner, Donald Klopfer, acquired the Modern Library from Horace Liveright for \$250,000, and how eventually they sold the company, which they built Modern Library to BCL Corp. for \$40 million. For the rest, it might just as well be laugh day.

Yet when you stop at any given point in the book and consider

Christopher Lehmann  
a book reviewer for *The Times*.

**'Gone With the  
Gets Soviet App'**  
MOSCOW, Sept. 21  
—Margaret Mitchell's  
war novel, "Gone With the  
Wind," will make its first official

**MOSCOW, Sept. 21**

The novel is being translated by Tatyana Kudryavtseva, a leading literary critic and a former spokesman for the journal *Iskusstvo*. During the Stalin period she and other critics condemned both the book and the film version as "whitewash" of the slave society of the South. The novel's official typewritten translation circulated among foreign literature enthusiasts.

—By Alan T

of the dominant two.


"My heart soul is so strong," North boasted as he put down the dummy, "that I nearly raised to game."

"That heart, right is certainly a beautiful card," South searled, not meaning it.

The declarer played the other red eight from the dummy, and was happy when this won the

**NORTH**  
♠ 974  
♥ 85  
♦ AK  
♣ 8

**WEST**  
♠ —  
♥ 8  
♦ Q105  
♣ K1042



**SOUTH.**  
♠ K106

knick. The obvious plan was to surrender a heart tick and a club trick in desperation for a cross-out in the game. So a club was led to the jack, and West won, and shifted to the spade jack.

South was in the dummy with the ace, and led a heart. He planned to play the club, but

East, returned a tru South could have made, tract easily by running the dummy. But he did to run the risk that V began with Q J 8, akko 'holding' would not m

NORTH (D)

WEST

- ♠ J
- ♥ 10 9 4
- ♦ Q 10 5 2
- ♣ K Q 10 5 2

SOUTH

- ♠ 10 6 5 3
- ♥ A 3

EAST

- ♠ Q 8 5 2
- ♥ A Q 7 6
- ♦ 7 6 3
- ♣ 9 6

Instead, South put up knowing that he was West followed. And with showed out, the night became the key card, was entered with a club and a heart ruff removed nine. The club ace was and dummy was entered, though.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid sheet:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond two.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent standard deviation.







